

## THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN

### Steamboat Departures.

Steamer Blue Wing No. 3 leaves every Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M. for Louisville.  
Steamer Wren leaves every Saturday at 12 M. for Cincinnati.

### Arrival and Departure of Trains.

FRANKFORT AND LOUISVILLE.

Grand after Jan 12th 1870 trains  
leave Frankfort daily, except Sun  
days, as follows:

For Louisville.....	7:30 A. M.	3:12 P. M.
Arrive at Louisville.....	11:00 A. M.	6:35 P. M.
Leave Louisville.....	2:50 P. M.	6:40 A. M.
Arrive at Frankfort.....	7:30 P. M.	9:12 A. M.

### Stage Departures.

Harrodsburg and Danville. (Daily).....9:20 A. M.  
Shelbyville. (Daily).....5:00 A. M.  
Georgetown and Paris. (Tri-Weekly).....10:00 A. M.  
Office at Capital Hotel.

### Time for Closing the Mills.

First Louisville and Western mail closes at.....39 A. M.  
First Lexington, Cincinnati, and East-  
ern mail closes at.....5:00 A. M.  
Second Louisville and Western mail  
closes at.....2:45 P. M.  
Second Lexington, Cincinnati, and East-  
ern mail closes at.....6:45 P. M.  
Dayville mail closes at.....9:00 A. M.  
Midway, Versailles, and Georgetown mail  
closes at.....8:25 A. M.  
Bridgeport and Clay Village mail closes at 7:00 A. M.  
Ficks of Elkton, Great Cross, and  
White Sulphur, mail closes at.....9:00 A. M.  
Office open from 7 o'clock A. M. to 6:30 P. M.  
JAMES G. HATCHETT, P. M.

### The Nilsson Contract—The Profits of Her En- gagement.

A Boston correspondent, in endeavoring to throw some light upon the terms and profits of the Nilsson engagement in this country, says: "The full concert of one hundred nights will be finished with two concerts, to be given the present week, in Elmira, N. Y., and Meadville, Pa. Mlle Nilsson has received the profits of her American engagement upward of \$120,000, while the Strakosch brothers (Maurice Strakosch, now in Europe, is associated in the management) have cleared about \$100,000. The terms of the Nilsson engagement were correctly stated in a letter to the Philadelphia Press last fall, and let me say that none of the other statements that have been floating through the newspapers concerning her have been correct. She received 5,000 francs per night (in gold, of course), and an equal share of the profits after \$4,000. In addition, her expenses and those of her retinue, which included an agent, a lady traveling companion, and two servants, were paid.

The agent received the handsome sum of \$10, or \$50 per night, and will go out of the country \$5,000 richer than when he came into it. Mlle Nilsson will remain in this country through the summer and into next season, as already stated in the papers. She is understood to have refused an offer made by the Messrs. Strakosch, of \$60,000, for sixty additional nights, and Fisk is said to have an idea of engaging her. The Messrs. Strakosch, however, are protected by a contract, which prevents her from appearing in America, under any other management, for fifteen months from the expiration of the first series of concerts, and this term does not expire until the month of July, 1872.

### Paper Car Wheels.

Our attention is called, says the Chicago Railway Review, to a new car wheel, which we have examined as thoroughly as possible without taking the work to pieces. This wheel—that is, the body of it—is made of paper, and a patent has been secured therefor. Two trucks, of six wheels each, were made at Brandon, Vermont, for trial. After remaining nearly a year on Eastern roads, they were transferred to a car of Pullman's Palace Car Company's line, under which they have been used several months, in the absence of wood wheels. The construction is difficult to describe in detail without drawings and diagrams. They consist, however, mainly of a tight filling between tire and hub, of pressed paper, paper of the best fibre, subjected to a pressure of a ton and a half to the square inch.

But few, we suppose, are conversant with the capabilities of compressed paper. The very best "valender rolls," used in finishing "sized" paper, and for some other purposes, are made of pressed paper, in preference to ivory, bone, steel, or other materials. The reasons are, that it is not only almost wholly inelastic, but yields nothing to climate changes. Hot or cold, wet or dry, paper thus treated remains the same. When sufficiently pressed, it may be treated as hard wood is; it may be bored in a lathe; holes may be drilled or turned in it; it is susceptible of a high degree of polish, etc. In short, it is unlike anything and everything but itself. The inventor conceived the idea of using pressed paper in the construction of car wheels, because wood and all other substances thus far tried have been found objectionable in one point or another. Paper would seem to answer the purpose admirably, because it is noiseless; it does not swell or shrink with the weather; it affords a stay to the tire and a lateral support in turning curves; and at the same time adapts itself to any trilling inequality of the inner surface of the surrounding tire, which wood or iron fail to do, and finally, it seems to be stronger than any other material of the same weight of which a wheel can possibly be made. Wood has been tried, not altogether with success, and the objections to steel "skeletons," or "corrugated," or "patent spokes" wheels are well understood.

In these wheels, the usual steel tire with its "rail flange" is used. Upon the axle a centre two heavy cast iron flanges are fastened parallel to each other, at right angles with the axle, and in the plane of the diameter. The inside one has an eight inch radius, the outside one completely covering the outer disc and overlapping the tire one half inch. Through the compressed paper, from flange to flange, are passed strong bolts of the best iron, secured by nuts "screwed home" firmly and near enough together to hold the paper in its place, or weakening the flanges. And it is worthy of note that it has never been found necessary to tighten a nut on any of them from the first day of operation to the present. The paper forms a solid wall between the axle and the tire, the flanges doing nothing but keeping the paper in proper position. The strain comes upon the paper, the tire, of course, doing its duty as in every other wheel.

A VALUABLE HORSE.—A wag purchased a very fine horse. Returning from a ride a few days afterwards, he said he had discovered a quality in his animal which added a few pounds to his value—"he shed at a lawyer."

Idleness is hard work for those who are used to it, and dull work for those who are not.

Many a man justly considers his wife poetical when she is a verse to him.

### How to Prevent Spring Sickness.

There are a great many people who are subject to a "bilious attack" every spring, and who expect it as a matter of course. The Herald of Health says there is no more need for people being thus sick in the spring than at any other time of the year, if they only know how to live. This periodical sickness can be prevented simply by regulating the diet. Not that all persons who have been subject to such attacks year after year, for a long time, can overcome the difficulty at once. We are all such creatures of habit, that when anything becomes established in this way, there is a strong tendency to its return at the regular time, even after the producing cause has ceased to operate; consequently, in bad cases, it sometimes takes several years to overcome it entirely. Under a proper regimen the attacks will grow less severe every year until they entirely disappear.

During cold weather people eat larger quantities than usual of carbonaceous food, such as fat meats, sugar, butter, bread, cakes and other preparations of white or superfine flour, nuts, fats, sirups, etc. Of course, a much larger quantity of carbonaceous food is required by the system in cold weather than in warm, but as a general thing people eat too much of it, clog up their system with the excess, and overburden the excretory organs, particularly the liver, in vain efforts to get rid of it. Those who take a great deal of outdoor exercise are usually enabled to work it off, and seldom suffer much in consequence, except in hot weather; while those who lead a sedentary indoor life suffer most.

When warm weather comes on in the spring, people require much less carbonaceous food, but instead of changing their diet as the weather changes, they continue to eat the same kinds of food they have been eating during the coldest weather in winter, and the consequence is that the already overburdened liver is unable to bear up under this extra load, and utterly refuses to perform its function until it has had a chance to rest and throw off its accumulated burdens. Now, to prevent this state of things, two things are necessary. First, people must eat a less proportion of carbonaceous food at all times. Second, as the weather grows warmer in the spring they must eat a much less quantity of it than they do in cool weather, and substitute instead more vegetable and acid fruits. Every family should have a large supply of canned fruits and green vegetables to use at this time of year. For a single article there is nothing so good as tart apples, and they should be used in unlimited quantities.

When are soldiers like good flannel?  
When they don't shrink.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### NEW FAMILY GROCERY.

#### GEO. SALENDER

HAS OPENED A FAMILY GROCERY ON THE corner of High and Broadway streets, where he will keep constantly on hand the best quality of Family Groceries, Liquors, Queensware, Nuts, Cakes, and everything usually kept in a first-class Grocery.  
Fresh Bread constantly on hand. mar15-3m

#### J. L. Moore & Son,

#### MAIN STREET.

ARE RECEIVING A VERY LARGE AND WELL  
selected stock of

#### SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

(PURCHASED IN THE EAST).

Newest styles, in great variety and at  
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

mar28-4f

#### Helms' Old Stand!

#### GREAT REDUCTION

#### IN PRICES OF

#### BOOTS, SHOES,

#### HATS CAPS, &C.

—AT—

#### HELMS' OLD STAND,

#### Main Street.

Desirous of reducing the  
Stock, all articles will be sold  
at greatly reduced prices:

CALF BOOTS cost \$3 50, for.....	\$2 50
SHOES, cost \$3, for.....	1 50
SHOES, cost \$2 50, for.....	1 00
SHOES, cost \$2, for.....	75
SHOES, cost \$1 25, for.....	25
HATS, cost \$3, for.....	1 00
HATS, cost \$2, for.....	50
CAPS, cost \$1 00, for.....	50

All the above Goods will be on  
sale, with a great variety of other  
articles too tedious to mention,  
and at prices to suit most mea-  
sures. Call and purchase soon, or you  
will be too late for bargains.  
Remember the place, "HELMS'  
OLD STAND," Main Street,  
Frankfort, Ky.

#### JNO. T. GRAY,

#### Agent.

dec10-4f

—All sizes of Trunks for sale  
cheap at Helms' Old Stand.

### PROFESSIONAL.

G. W. CRADDOCK, S. F. J. TRABUE

#### CRADDOCK & TRABUE,

#### ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS

FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, the Federal Court, and in the Circuit Court of the county of Franklin.  
G. W. CRADDOCK will continue his practice in the county of Franklin, and will give special attention to cases in the Court of Appeals. They will give special attention to the preparation and management of cases in BANKRUPTCY, which practice G. F. J. TRABUE has much ex-  
perience in.  
P. U. MAJOR, W. L. JETT

#### MAJOR & JETT,

#### ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Frankfort, Ky.

WILL practice in the FEDERAL Courts in Kentucky, in the Court of Appeals, the Circuit Court, and in all other courts held in the county of Franklin and city of Frankfort.  
Office over John M. Helms's boot and shoe store, on Main street.

#### P. U. MAJOR

WILL PRACTICE REGULARLY IN THE Circuit Courts of Henry, Trimble, Boone, and Gallatin counties, and in the Circuit Court of Carroll county, and Georgetown, W. M. Fisher, of Carrollton, and also in the Owen Circuit Court in conjunction with H. P. Montgomery, of Owen-ton.  
Jan-4f

#### T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,

#### ATTORNEYS, FRANKFORT,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURT OF APPEALS and Circuit and District Courts of the United States for the State of Kentucky; in the Circuit Courts of Anderson, Shelby, Henry, Franklin, Woodford, Owen, Scott, and Grant, and take collections for any part of Kentucky.  
Office corner of Main and St. Clair streets.  
dec15-4f

#### JNO. & J. W. RODMAN,

#### Attorneys at Law,

FRANKFORT, KY.

ILL practice in the counties of Henry, Oldham, and Shelby, and in all the courts of the county of Franklin.  
Jan-4f

#### L. HORD,

#### Attorney and Counselor at Law

Frankfort, Ky.

PRACTICES IN THE COURT OF APPEALS, Federal Courts, and the Circuit Courts of this and adjoining counties, and takes collections for any part of this State.  
dec15-4f

#### LEE & RODMAN,

#### ATTORNEYS AT LAW

No. 6, Court Place, Louisville, Ky.

WILL PRACTICE IN THE UNITED STATES and State Courts held in the city of Louisville, except Jefferson Circuit Court; in the Courts of the counties of Shelby, Shelby, and Oldham, and Court of Appeals at Frankfort.  
dec-3y

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, R. T. DURRETT, C. M. BRIGGS,  
Late Governor of Ky.

#### BRAMLETTE, DURRETT & BRIGGS,

#### ATTORNEYS

AND

#### COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Office at 105 east side Fifth street, between  
Market and Jefferson sts.,

#### LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

THE ABOVE LAW FIRM, COMPOSED OF EX-GOVERNORS THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, R. T. DURRETT, and C. M. BRIGGS, will practice in the following courts: in Louisville, the Louisville Chancery Court, the Jefferson Court of Common Pleas, the Jefferson Circuit Court, the Jefferson County Court, the Louisville City Court, the United States Circuit Court, and the United States District Court, in which last-named Court matters in bankruptcy are adjudicated. They will also give particular attention to cases in the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Ky.  
Special arrangements have been made for the collection of debts not only in Louisville, but throughout Kentucky, Tennessee, and other Southern States. With reliable correspondents, selected with the utmost care from among the best lawyers at all points for which business is undertaken, speedy collections and prompt remittances are assured.  
We have moved our office to No. 105, on the east side of Fifth street, nearly opposite to the court-house.  
feb-3m

#### DR. W. B. CONERY

RESPECTFULLY TENDERS HIS PRO-  
fessional services to the public.

FRANKFORT, KY., March 10, 1871—4f

#### DR. WAGGENER

RESPECTFULLY TENDERS HIS PRO-  
fessional Services to the public.

FRANKFORT, KY., Oct 22, 1870-4f

#### DANIEL BOONE DISTILLERY,

Frankfort, Ky.

#### LEWIS CASTLEMAN, - - Proprietor

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND COP-  
PER WHISKY of his own manufacture,  
from two years old down, which he offers, for  
sale to the trade on reasonable terms for cash.  
mar15-4f

#### O. F. C.

#### Hand-Made Sour-Mash Whisky.

For Use of the Family and the Druggist.

ITS PURITY AND SUPERIORITY (SO WELL  
known and appreciated in this community) es-  
pecially commend it for the above uses.  
mar-4f

#### BERKSHIRE SWINE FOR SALE.

I AM BREEDING AND HAVE FOR SALE  
the best stock this country and Canada can afford.  
All orders promptly attended to. For particulars  
address  
WILLIAM H. BARBEE,  
Frankfort, Ky.  
Jan-4y

#### VALUABLE PROPERTY

#### FOR SALE.

A TWO-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE OF 12  
rooms, on Market and Wilkinson Sts., is  
and adjoining the residence a store room 40 by 20,  
and a stable high, with a two-story stable at-  
tached. Enquire of  
R. A. BRAWNER,  
Frankfort.  
mar28-4f

#### THE BRIDAL CHAMBER.

#### ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN

On Great Social Evils and Abuses,  
and INTERFERENCE WITH MARRIAGE,  
with a full exposure of the various means of  
debauchery, dissipation and debilitation. Sent in  
sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address,  
J. A. BRAWNER, 150 N. 10th street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
feb-3m

### MEDICAL.

#### Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs,  
such as Coughs, Croup, Whooping  
Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma,  
and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of  
medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply  
upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent  
remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long  
series of years, and among most of the races of  
men it has risen higher and higher in their estima-  
tion, as it has become better known. Its uniform  
character and power to cure the various affections  
of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a  
reliable protector against them. While adapted to  
milder forms of disease and to young children, it is  
at the same time the most efficient remedy that can  
be given for incipient consumption, and the dan-  
gerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a pro-  
tective against sudden attacks of Croup, it should  
be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all  
are sometimes subject to coughs and croup, all  
should be provided with this antidote when they  
are afflicted.

Although settled Consumption is thought in-  
curable, still great numbers have been cured, and the  
disease, when completely cured, and the patient  
restored to sound health by the  
Cherry Pectoral, is complete in its nature, and  
the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the  
most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing  
else can reach them, under the Cherry Pectoral  
they subside and disappear.

#### Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever,  
Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb  
Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., &c.  
It is a powerful and reliable remedy for  
fever from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic  
poisons.

As its name implies, it does *Cure*, and does not  
kill. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth,  
Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance,  
whatever it is in no wise injures any patient. The  
number and importance of its cures in the ague dis-  
tricts of the United States, and in the ague districts  
of the tropics, is a fact which is well known to all  
who are conversant with the history of Ague medicine.  
One point granted by the acknowledged enemies of  
the radical cures effected by this medicine, is, that  
cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.  
Unusually severe cases, either remittent or inter-  
mittent, and where the patient is unable to travel  
through malarious localities, will be pro-  
tected by taking the *AYER'S AGUE CURE* daily.

For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is  
an excellent remedy, producing many truly re-  
markable cures, where other medicines had failed.  
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., and  
Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold  
all round the world.

PRICE, \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.  
dec15-1yr.

#### WARNER'S

#### PILE REMEDY.

Warner's Pile Remedy has failed (not in  
one case) to cure the worst cases of Blind,  
Itching, or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted  
should immediately call on their Druggist and get  
WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for  
the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other  
disease. It has cured many persons who have  
years standing. Price One Dollar. For sale by  
druggists everywhere.

#### DYSPEPSIA.

Warner's Dyspepsia Tonic is prepared expressly  
for Dyspepsia and those suffering with habitual  
constipation, a flatulent stimulating tonic and a  
spasmodic aperient. It strengthens the stomach and  
restores the digestive organs to their healthy state.  
Weak, nervous, and dyspeptic persons should  
take WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by druggists.  
Price One Dollar.

#### COUGH NO MORE

Warner's Cough Balm is healing, softening, and  
expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses  
in relieving, and eventually curing, the most ob-  
stinate cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore  
Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Catarrh, Hoarseness,  
Asthma, and Consumption is almost incredible. So  
prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all the  
above cases, or any affection of the throat and  
lungs, that thousands of physicians are now pre-  
scribing it, and one and all say that it is the most  
healing and expectorating medicine known. One  
dose always affords relief, and in most cases the  
effects are a cure. Sold by druggists in large bottles.  
Price One Dollar. It is your own fault if you still  
cough and suffer. The Balm will cure.

#### WINE OF LIFE.

The great Blood Purifier, and Delicious Drink  
Warner's Vinum Vitæ, or Wine of Life, is free from  
any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared  
for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid  
appetizer and tonic, and the finest thing in the world  
for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and  
delicious article ever offered to the public, far su-  
perior to brandy, whisky, wine, bitters, or any other  
article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male  
and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life.  
It is in fact the preserver of life, and those who wish to  
enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will  
be well to take the Wine of Life. It is different  
from anything ever before known. It is a truly drug  
less; also, all respectable saloons. Price One  
Dollar, in quart bottles.

#### EMMENAGOGUE.

Warner's Emmenagogue is the only article known  
to cure the Whites (it will cure in every case).  
Where is the family in which this important medi-  
cine is not wanted? Mothers, this is the greatest  
blessing ever offered you, and you should immedi-  
ately procure it. It is a sure cure for Female Irregu-  
larities, and may be depended upon in every case  
where the monthly flow has been obstructed through  
cold or disease. Sold by druggists. Price One Dol-  
lar. Or sent by mail on receipt of One Dollar and a  
Quarter.

Address, 319 State St., Chicago, Ill.  
aug25-w&w-1y

#### \$1,000 REWARD.

For any case of Blind Bleeding  
(Itching, or Ulcerated Piles, that  
Do not yield to any other  
treatment. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles  
and nothing else, and has cured cases of over twenty  
years standing. Sold by all druggists. Price \$1 00  
Laboratory, 142 Franklin street, N. Y. mar-1yr

#### ICE! ICE! ICE!

I WILL COMMENCE DELIVERING ICE ON  
the 1st DAY OF MAY, and as prepared  
and pure as human nature requires. As the greatest  
benefit from my residence, St. Clair Street  
north of the State House.  
feb27-4f

#### A. G. BRAWNER

#### Contractor and Builder

FRANKFORT, KY.

Will contract for furnishing, making, and lay-  
ing out and erecting all kinds of buildings, and  
all the work in the above mentioned line.  
feb27-4f

#### SANFORD GOIN.

#### NEW ALE HOUSE

HAS opened a new Ale House on High Street, near  
the corner of Main Street. He will keep a fine  
supply of the best Ales by the bottle. He will de-  
liver to those who may want it, MADISON XX, at  
their residences, at the

#### AUGUST STAPENHORST

dec

#### LOWEST PRICES.

A. STAPENHORST

### GROCERY AND MEAT STORE.

#### When, in the course of human events, A good nice dinner be your intents, Large nice Hams, both firm and hard, Kegs of snow white fresh pure Lard, Eggs, Butter, Pickle, Oysters fine, Reliable Spices of every kind,

#### Sugar, Coffee, Tea, and Sauces, Tongues, Mutton, Pork, and Suasage; Eleven Bread or Flour to make it, Very nice or do not take it, Even get some fresh nice Fish, Now each of these you sure must dish; Stevens is the man who keeps 'em,







## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS—J. M. El-  
liott, Lexington, Ky.  
HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—John Hagerty.  
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS—N. Heffner  
merchant tailor.

## PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Col. S. I. M. MAJOR, candidate for the  
Democratic nomination for the Legislature,  
will address the Democracy of Franklin  
county at the Forks of Elkhorn to-day, at 3  
o'clock, P. M.

Captain H. I. TODD is invited to attend  
and divide time.

The Good Templars had the misfortune  
to lose their nicely fitted up hall property  
in the great fire last November, since which  
time they have been indebted to the courtesy  
of the Masons for a pleasant place in which  
to hold their meetings. Now, however, they  
have rented the elegant room over Messrs.  
Roldman's store, and design fitting it up in  
good style. The following members have  
been appointed a committee to call on the  
citizens and solicit small subscriptions to en-  
able them to furnish their room: Miss Ma-  
ria Watson, Miss Nannie Rodman, Henry Du-  
vall, James A. Hodges, and T. J. Harris.  
The cause in which these young ladies and  
gentlemen are engaged is in every respect a  
good one, and we trust they will find no diffi-  
culty in raising all the money necessary to fit  
up their hall in a satisfactory manner.

The Governor has appointed Hon.  
Lytleton Cooke, Senator from Louisville,  
agent of the State, under act of the Legisla-  
ture last session, entitled "An act to provide  
for the payment of the State debt," approved  
23d March, 1871.

The Louisville Commercial says: "A  
novel sight was witnessed a day or two ago on  
Fourth street. A man from the country was  
carrying in his hand a full, rich suit of wo-  
man's hair, fully five feet in length. He had  
offered it for sale in the hair establishments  
and they had offered him such a small sum  
that he had become indignant, and resolved  
if he couldn't get more than eight dollars for  
that hair of his wife's he would take it back  
home." Shearing one's wife is the latest  
method of raising the wind (or air) in this  
section. If a woman was long lived, she could  
be made extremely valuable to her husband  
by undergoing the shearing process every five  
or ten years."

The Commonwealth, in a column arti-  
cle, undertakes to wriggle out of the mis-  
chief intended by its *Nest* picture gallery  
of last week. The effort to keep a history of  
Kentucky out of the hands of the scholars in  
the public schools is by no means a com-  
mendable one, and the writer, in the phrase-  
ology of one of his colored friends, "ought  
to be 'shamed' or 'he' self."

The Philadelphia Press says that there  
is "a very strong movement, indorsed by  
the Republican press, being made in Texas  
for a division of that State into the number  
of Commonwealths its immense size and moder-  
ate population would entitle to." "The Re-  
publican press" favor it as a party expedi-  
ent, and nothing more. If the leaders did not  
think that they could not secure "several"  
more Senators of the Radical carpet-bag stripe,  
they would be just as strongly opposed to it.

The crowd at the circus on yester-  
day, both in afternoon and at night, was un-  
pleasantly large. We do not know when  
Frankfort has turned out in such force to any  
similar entertainment. The verdict of those  
who attended the night performance was ve-  
ry favorable. It was pronounced a good thing.

The Savannah Advertiser of the 16th  
says: "Among the freight taken by the steam  
ship Pioneer, which sailed for Philadelphia  
yesterday, were fifty-one packages contain-  
ing new potatoes, cucumbers, tomatoes, green  
peas, and squashes. In a few weeks, when  
the promising crops of the truck gardens be-  
come fully matured, vegetables will prove the  
principal items of freight to the Northern  
ports."

The editor of the Yeoman arrived here  
on the early train Thursday morning, and on  
Friday morning a party of gentlemen from  
Lexington took him *vi et armis* on a fishing  
excursion to Flat Creek. He will probably  
return in time to be recognized in the next  
issue.

The Democratic conventions throughout  
the State are indorsing the course of their  
Representatives in the Legislature. The De-  
mocracy are shouldering the inquiries of that  
most inquisitive body—the Commonwealth.

This from the Atlas who carries a Radical  
Congress on his shoulders! What is that about  
the mole in your neighbor's eye and the beam  
in your own?

Webster county, on last Monday,  
instructed her delegates to vote for John  
Young Brown for Governor, and H. A. M-  
Henderson for Superintendent of Public In-  
struction.

BASE BALL.—There will be a match game  
of base ball this evening, at 3 o'clock, between  
the Frankfort club and a picked nine from the  
Valley and Power clubs.

The attention of persons wishing well  
buckets and dry measures is called to the ad-  
vertisement of J. H. Dickey, general agent  
for Walker, Sikes, & Co., Cincinnati, who  
can be found at the Meriwether Hotel.

The weather for three days has been  
cool enough to make fires enjoy-able.

Sodomont.—All dentrifices had their draw-  
backs, until the salubrious Bark of the Soap  
Tree was brought from the Chilian valleys, to  
perfect the fragrant Sodomont, the most whole-  
some, reliable, and delightful article for the  
Teeth that a brush was ever dipped into.

"SPALDING'S GLUE," always up to the stick-  
-up point.

## CLOSING SCENE IN CONGRESS.

The following extract from a special dis-  
patch to yesterday's Ledger contains so much  
of interest that we give it without apology.  
The closing scenes in Congress are always  
marked with great interest, but the present  
session has been one of extraordinary impor-  
tance, and its winding up has been painfully  
anticipitated:

## A BACKDOWN IN THE HOUSE.

The House of Representatives, which acted  
in such a spirited manner yesterday, re-  
sisting by 166 to 74 the conference report on  
the Ku-Klux bill, backed down to-day. The  
second conference report conceded to the Sen-  
ate the most important points in the dispute,  
namely, that the iron-clad oath should be ap-  
plied to Federal jurors in the discretion of  
judges, and the Ku-Klux law so shaped that,  
by the trick of a recess, it could be extended  
over the Presidential election. The House  
was much opposed to the Sherman amend-  
ment. This was stricken out of the bill,  
and a substitute incorporated really of no con-  
sequence.

## SHERMAN FEROCIOUS AND INSOLENT.

The Senate agreed to the report last night,  
after a debate in which Judge Thurman spoke  
with signal ability. Sherman was furious at  
the loss of his bantling, and became insolent as  
usual.

## DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

The debate in the House on the report to-  
day was brief. Kerr and Beck denounced  
the report. Beck declared that test oaths dis-  
qualified as jurors thousands of Federal officers  
and soldiers, and said the bill was infamous in  
its provisions, and drafted with malice afore-  
thought by the radicals of the House so as to  
pack juries. Butler and Garfield, rallying  
their party, the result was the adoption of the  
report by 93 to 74—a strict party vote. Twenty-seven Democrats were absent—more  
than enough to turn the scale; and thus this  
vile measure is now a law.

## BUTLER EXPLAINS.

Butler then got leave to make his personal  
explanation, by suspension of the rules, many  
Democrats voting to allow him upon his ver-  
bal assurance that he would make no per-  
sonal attack on Mr. Davis. He began by  
giving a false account of the scene in the Sen-  
ate, denying that he had there insulted Mr.  
Davis. Your correspondent witnessed the Sen-  
ate scene from first to last, and saw Butler start-  
ing at Mr. Davis in a most insolent manner while  
he was speaking. Butler continued to do so for  
some minutes after Mr. Davis had sat down.  
They were not a yard apart, and it seemed as  
if Butler's object was to provoke Mr. Davis  
into something Butler could use as an outrage  
and thus be elected Governor of Massachusetts.  
Butler, after giving this false version, replied  
to Mr. Davis statement in the Senate, and made  
a most rancorous attack upon him. He then  
denied his conduct while in command at  
New Orleans, denying that he had embezzled  
any money, parading his own merits, and wind-  
ing up with a reply to Mr. Farnsworth on  
the subject of his management of the Military  
Asylum as Treasurer.

## GREAT EXCITEMENT.

Ensued while this explanation was being made,  
and much more when Farnsworth and Beck  
replied. Farnsworth spoke in a cool and de-  
termined manner, but his statements of facts  
were perfectly withering, and made a profound  
impression on the House. Butler, completely  
covered, tried to stop Farnsworth at a point of  
order. The feeling of the House was shown  
by an almost unanimous vote allowing Farn-  
sworth to proceed in order. He wound up by  
saying: If the Treasurer of the Asylum, Gen.  
Butler, was before a jury, he could convict him  
of embezzlement and perjury.

## MR. BECK SPOKE.

A few minutes, vindicating Mr. Davis; and in  
reference to Butler's remarks about personal  
redress, stated that he had seen General Far-  
nsworth thrust his fist in Butler's face in the  
presence of fifteen gentlemen, and drove him  
as a coward. This brought down the  
House. The whole scene was intensely ex-  
citing. Butler faded badly, and has few friends  
left in the House.

## THE HOUSE EXPIRES.

After this there was a little routine business,  
and at 2 P. M. this Radical House, like a far-  
thing candle, went out with a bad smell.  
Members took leave of each other, and in a  
short time the hall was comparatively deserted.  
The proceedings in the Senate were uninter-  
esting.

## ONE ON SAN DOMINGO'S NOB.

The House to-day adopted, by an overwhelm-  
ing vote, the resolution offered by Mr. Beck,  
setting the old doctrine maintained under the  
lead of Madison and Albert Gallatin in 1796,  
declaring that while the Senate has power, by  
a two-thirds vote, to ratify a treaty, yet that  
where appropriations are to be made to carry  
them out the House of Representatives has  
power to grant or withhold appropriations, ac-  
cording as the best interests of the country  
may require in their judgment. This is ap-  
plicable to the San Domingo bill, which Grant  
has by no means relinquished.

## "SOUTHERN OUTRAGES."

The Joint Committee of the two Houses,  
appointed to investigate Southern affairs, met  
to-day, Senator Scott in the Chair. Sixteen  
members were present. The committee ad-  
journing, but will meet again at Washington  
on the 17th of May. They appointed a sub-  
committee, consisting of four Representatives  
and three Senators, who are to advise them  
what course to pursue in carrying out the ob-  
jects of the resolution. This sub-committee  
will meet on the 10th of May. Messrs. Bayard,  
Voorhees, and Wadwell are the Democrats  
upon it. The general feeling of the members,  
except Maynard, of Tennessee, is not to make  
a journey South until the fall of the year.

## THE EXTRA SESSION.

The call of the Senate to assemble on the  
10th of May was referred by the President to  
the Senate by reference to the report of the  
Joint High Commission. The general work of  
the Commission is said by Senators to be con-  
cluded, and ready for action. A large amount  
of telegraphing has been done by the British  
Commissioners, and their cable bill is said to  
be some \$200,000.

## THE DEMOCRATIC ADDRESS.

Was written by Hon. Thomas Bayard, and is  
an eloquent and incisive paper. When first  
prepared it gave some dissatisfaction to a few  
persons, but made objections in caucus dis-  
cussion; but further reflection has removed the  
differences of opinion, and the address has been  
signed by all or nearly all Democratic mem-  
bers. The important feature of the address  
is that devoted to the issues of the day. It  
does not gratify Mr. Morton and the Radicals  
bo making war on the Constitutional amend-  
ments. The Democratic members and Senators,  
in conversation, express a great desire for  
present counsel. They are of opinion that the  
Radicals have been damaged by holding the  
session, and that the Ku-Klux bill will do them  
no good.

## PERSONAL.

Governor Sterenson leaves on Saturday for  
Virginia, and will return in season for the  
extra session of the Senate. Judge Thurman  
stays a week. Mr. Kerr, of Indiana, goes  
home Monday. Beck on Saturday. McHenry at  
once, and most of the Democratic members to-  
day and to-morrow.

"Till at last he threw down a right bower,  
Which the same Nye had deuced into me."

The Comic Monthly has touched it with a  
needle. There sits Glynss S. Nye, with an eye  
in his collar, another under his elbow, one on  
his knee, one in his boot, one everywhere else  
you can think of. Ah Sin Summer, with the  
smile that is childlike and bland, hasn't so  
many, but he has two or three—and the left  
brower, we suppose—Presidency in 1873—  
lay in in his chair, and Massachusetts under his  
elbow—we forgot to state that the scene is a  
bar-room and a big poster of San Domingo  
Bitters adorns the wall—and Ah Sin has just  
thrown down the right bower, which the same  
—is New Hampshire. The picture lacks only  
one thing—Beast Butler, as Truthful James.

## ADDRESS OF THE RADICAL STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

To the National Republican Voters of Ken-  
tucky:

In obedience to what seemed to be the gen-  
eral desire of our party throughout the State  
the Republican Central Committee have called  
a State convention of the party to be held  
at Frankfort, on Tuesday, 17th May next.

This is to be a delegate convention, and  
the basis upon which the number of dele-  
gates to be determined is one delegate for  
every one hundred Republican votes cast at  
the last Congressional election, and one for  
every fraction of a hundred exceeding fifty  
votes; but in any case every county in the  
State is entitled to two delegates.

It is all important that there shall be a  
general representation of the Republicans of  
the State at this convention, and an imme-  
diate local organization of the Republicans  
in the precincts and counties, for the purpose  
of selecting suitable delegates, is earnestly  
recommended. The subject should be agi-  
tated and discussed immediately in every  
neighborhood and every county, and the best  
men should be selected as delegates. We have  
a large and enthusiastic convention.

The fundamental principles of the Republi-  
can party are founded in justice and equity.  
"Equal and exact justice to all men" with  
"the perfect equality of all citizens before  
the law," are the principles which we profess  
to take as our guide. As citizens of Ken-  
tucky and as members of the Republican  
party we advocate such legislation, both  
State and National, as shall best accomplish  
the great object we have in view. The State  
its legislation should know nothing of  
men as *classes*, it should know them only as  
*citizens*, all of whom (if uncharged with  
crime) are entitled to equal rights and privi-  
leges. The humblest citizen in any and  
every part of the State and of the nation  
should be made perfectly secure in his per-  
son and in his property, just because he is a  
citizen and has committed no act to forfeit  
his rights of citizenship. The Republican  
party in Kentucky is pledged to the accom-  
plishment of these great purposes, and the  
members of that party will be derelict in the  
performance of their duty as good citizens,  
if they fail to use all lawful means for that  
accomplishment.

The organization and perpetuation of our  
party in Kentucky has grown mainly out of  
a denial of these fundamental principles and  
measures of legislation on the part of the  
Democratic party in this State. Many of  
this party cling to the name of Democrat,  
while they are the sworn foes of true democ-  
racy. This denial of democratic principles  
is patent to the world, in the scandalously  
false and libelous provisions which still form  
a part of our State Constitution. It is still  
further evidenced in the timid and cowardly  
action of our Legislature. By a prejudiced  
and persistent denial to a class of our  
citizens of the right to testify on all matters  
concerning their persons and their property,  
Kentucky to-day stands alone, a hissing and  
a by word to all of her sister States. This  
disgraceful fact stands confessed by a very  
large number of our most intelligent Demo-  
cratic fellow citizens. It cannot truthfully  
be denied by anybody, and the defense set  
up for this State of things is as supremely  
silly as it is palpably unjust. All shams and  
mean any how, but the meanest sham which  
the State is a sham Democracy, "which keeps  
the word of promise to the ear but breaks it  
to the hope."

While this inequality of rights before  
the law, and this insecurity of persons and  
of property exists, or is believed to exist, the  
immense agricultural and mineral resources  
of our State must remain, to a great extent,  
undeveloped and therefore useless. We may  
call upon immigration to help us, as we have  
been calling for many years past, but immig-  
ration will not come at our call. Intellig-  
ent foreigners understand these matters, al-  
though we may refuse to understand them  
ourselves. Insecurity of person and prop-  
erty, or the denial to the citizen of equality  
of privileges before the law, whether these  
grow out of the arbitrary use of power or  
out of the blinding influences of partisan  
prejudices, will certainly and continuously  
paralyze the energy and industry of the citi-  
zen, and as certainly diminish the productive  
power and wealth of the State. It cannot  
be otherwise. The great laws of social and  
political economy will not relax themselves  
to accommodate our blindness or our stupid-  
ity.

Partly as the logical result of the premises  
above set forth, and partly as the result  
of a more extended experience, a large ma-  
jority of the Republicans of Kentucky are  
now in favor of complete amnesty to such  
of our citizens as were active participants in  
the late rebellion, and we rejoice to know  
that this feeling is being strengthened every  
day, both in Kentucky and in the more  
northern States. The time must soon come  
in this nation, and the sooner the better,  
when every inhabitant or resident will feel  
that he is, or that he may be, an American  
citizen in the broadest acceptance of that  
term, and that citizenship necessarily im-  
plies, or ought to imply, equality of burdens,  
duties, rights and privileges, modified only  
by the peculiar capacities and circumstances  
of each individual citizen.

As the logical sequence of the successful  
termination of the war growing out of a re-  
bellion inaugurated for the protection and  
perpetuation of slavery, a changed condition  
of our social and political relations has tak-  
en place. The national authority has de-  
creed that men and women shall no longer  
be reduced to the condition of "OUR PECU-  
LIAR INSTITUTIONS," which institutions were  
necessarily sectional in their character and  
development. We think that with the end  
of "sectional institutions" should come the  
end of sectional animosities. There is now  
nothing but our prejudices to prevent our  
becoming one people in fact as well as in  
name. It seems to us that homogeneity of  
institution in all the States should neces-  
sarily foster and promote a more complete  
community of interests in those same States.  
At any rate, all good citizens will do what  
they can to promote these desirable ends.

All these forms and ideas of our national  
life, which crystallize themselves into insti-  
tutions, should be national and universal in  
their character and extent, and not peculiar  
or sectional.

A liberal and comprehensive system of  
common schools; a free press; a pure and  
independent judiciary; equality of privileges  
and rights before the law; freedom of  
social and commercial intercourse, with  
freedom of trade and exchange as between  
the citizens of all the States; an open Bible  
and an untrammelled pulpit; these are the  
institutions which constitute the priceless  
birthright of every American citizen. They  
lay at the foundation of all that is honorable  
and glorious in our past history, and they  
are the bonds which must bind us together  
as one nation in the future. If these insti-  
tutions are necessary for the elevation and im-  
provement of one race or nationality, they are  
equally necessary for all other. All may  
not be elevated and improved alike, but all  
should have an equal chance.

If any portion of the people of Kentucky,  
for any reasons, have hitherto been reduced  
below the general average of morality and  
intelligence because they have been denied  
the possession and enjoyment of the insti-  
tutions which from the strength and glory  
of the nation, our policy, should be changed,  
because the reasons, for that policy no longer  
exist. It is not the strong arm of the  
laborer or of the artisan which constitutes  
his chief value to himself, to society, or to  
the State. He needs the educated mind and

the intelligent self-control of a true manhood  
in order that the strength of his arm may  
be used to the greatest advantage for himself  
and for the State of which he is a citizen.

As Kentuckians, we cannot afford to go  
backward or to stand still. Events will not  
stay themselves at our bidding. Intelligent  
progress is the law of modern society. As  
men and as citizens we must recognize the  
obligations of this law or be content to abide  
the consequences.

As members of the Republican party in  
Kentucky let us select our best citizens and  
let them meet together, in convention for  
consultation and advice. In this brief ad-  
dress to you, we have presented the prin-  
ciples upon which the Republican party is  
founded rather than the specific measures  
which commend themselves to our judgment  
for practical action. We think this the dic-  
tate of wisdom. We appeal to the intelli-  
gence and the tried patriotism of the party  
throughout the State, and we sincerely trust  
that your action will be such that we shall  
have a large and intelligent representation of  
the party at our convention. We respectfully  
trust that you will, before you go to act, and  
to act promptly and wisely.

By order of the Committee,  
EDGAR NREDDHAM, Secretary.

## DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN HOPKINS COUNTY.

Pursuant to a call of the Democratic Central  
Committee for Hopkins county, the Demo-  
cratic met at the court-house in the town of  
Madisonville, Ky., on the 15th day of April,  
1871, to select delegates to attend the State  
Convention to be held at Frankfort, Ky., on  
the 3d day of May next. On motion, Hon. A.  
K. Bradley was called to the Chair. After  
briefly stating the object of the meeting, the  
following gentlemen were chosen to act as  
Secretaries: M. F. Taylor, R. K. Arnold, and  
D. A. Morton. Whereupon the Chairman ap-  
pointed the following gentlemen as a commit-  
tee to draft resolutions to express the senti-  
ments of the meeting: Polk Laffoon, J. L.  
Brown, John Couch, and T. S. Graddy, which  
resolutions were read by the chairman of  
the committee and adopted, and which are as  
follows:

Resolved, That we approve of the action of  
the Democratic State Central Committee in  
calling a convention to meet on the 3d day of  
May, 1871, at Frankfort, Ky.

Resolved, That we appreciate the ability, in-  
tegrity, and statesmanlike bearing of the Hon.  
John Young Brown, of Henderson county, and  
recognizing in him a Democrat of sterling  
purity and fully competent to discharge the  
duties of the office of Governor of the State of  
Kentucky heartily recommend him as our choice  
for that position, and instruct our delegates to  
the Frankfort convention to cast their votes as  
a unit for him.

Resolved, That the official conduct of Hon.  
John Rodman in the discharge of the duties of  
the office to which he now aspires, deserves  
our hearty approval, and that our delegates to  
the said convention be, and they are instructed  
to cast their vote as a unit for him as our  
choice for the office of Attorney General.

Resolved, That in selecting candidates for  
the various State offices, that the delegates  
shall act uninstructed and as their best judg-  
ment may dictate.

On motion of John T. Scott, Esq.,  
Resolved, That the following named gentle-  
men be appointed delegates to attend the Con-  
vention at Frankfort: J. O. Knox, Jas. L.  
Brown, A. J. Sisk, Polk Laffoon, John Couch,  
Hon. A. K. Bradley, Tom. M. Bowers, Hon. L.  
Wilson, O. B. Crabtree, D. A. Morton, T. S.  
Graddy, M. M. Lynch, S. H. Woolfolk, and  
Jas. M. Payne, and on motion of Jas. L. Brown,  
it is further

Resolved, That John T. Scott be added to  
the list of delegates above named.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meet-  
ing be published in the Kentucky Times, and  
all Democratic papers in the State.

Resolved, That the meeting adjourn.  
A. K. BRADLEY, Chn.  
M. F. TAYLOR, Sec.  
R. K. ARNOLD, Sec.  
D. A. MORTON, Sec.

## LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining unclaimed in the Frankfort Post-  
office April 21d, 1871. Persons calling  
for any of the following letters will please say  
"Advertised," and give date of list. If not  
called for within thirty days, they will be sent  
to the dead-letter office:

Bright, James T.      Hawkins, Levinia C.  
Barley, James      Hironimus, H. M.  
Baily, P., for John W. Johnson, Robt. L.  
Shepherd      Keogh, Peter  
Black, Edmonia      Kiser, Miss Sophia  
Baily, E. S. (2) for Mar-      Laffoon, Collins (ccl.)  
tha Penn and Mary      Pierce, Wm.  
Rucker,      Paine, Mrs. Martha A.  
Buckner, Willis      Parson, Wm. A.  
Bransome, James      Polgrove Jack  
Coleman, Mary (ccl.)      Robinson, Austin  
Connelly, Cynthia      Robertson, Cen. B. H.  
Donelson, Sarah      Stain, Fred  
Flynn, James D.      Starbury, Wm.  
Grant, Mary E.      Simmons & Co.  
Gains, S. Jr.      Smith, Catharine  
Gains, B. S.      Steel, Lucinda  
Hastings, Miss Mollie,      Sherlock, W. F.  
for Annie Boyle      Sullivan Mrs Mollie  
Hill, Prof. E. N.      Taylor, Miss Mary  
Harvey, Miss Kate      Webster, Miss Azuba  
Hawkins, C., for Mar-      White, S. M. (2)  
tha Esley      Williams, Georgia  
Harrod, Capt. L. N.      Walters, Julia

Post-office opens 7:40, A. M., and closes 7:30,  
P. M.  
J. G. HATCHITT, P. M.

## DECISIONS OF COURT OF APPEALS

(Reported expressly for the Kentucky Yeoman, by  
DANIEL JAMES, Attorney at Law, Frankfort.)  
FRANKFORT, April 20, 1871.

CAUSES DECIDED.  
Wood vs. Taylor & Son, Campbell; reversed.  
Ward vs. Bank of Ky., vs. Green's executor, Hen  
derson; affirmed.  
Reimer vs. Lobb & Bloom, Livingston; reversed.  
Gillon vs. Johnson, No. 1, Montgomery; affirmed.  
Gillon vs. Johnson, No. 2, Montgomery; affirmed.

ORDERS.  
Lee and wife vs. Arbogast, Jefferson; affidavit  
filed and a *subpoena* issued to bring up original  
will and *exhibits* of instruments returnable on the  
25th inst.

Boanan vs. Berry, trustee, Ac., Marion; judgment  
for costs corrected.  
Fisher, Ac., vs. Lander, Ac., McLean; cross-ap-  
peal and appeal.  
Naim vs. McQueen, Ac., McLean;  
Shackelford vs. Lander, Ac., McLean;  
Shackelford vs. Austin, McLean;  
Miller, Ac., vs. Kerrek, McLean; submitted on  
brief.

Traine, Ac., vs. Lander, Ac., McLean; argued by  
J. N. G. Williams for appellants and Thos. W.  
Bullitt, Esq. for appellees in part, and laid over  
for further argument.

FRANKFORT, April 21, 1871.  
CAUSES DECIDED.  
Miller vs. Allen, Bath; reversed.  
Henderson vs. Brattle, Ac., reversed.  
Thompson vs. Cooper, Ac., trackage; affirmed.  
Shackelford vs. Lander, Ac., McLean; affirmed.  
Gillon vs. Johnson, No. 2, Montgomery; reversed.  
Shackelford vs. Austin, McLean; reversed.

ORDERS.  
McLean vs. Richey, Ac., McQueen; affidavit  
filed, order a *subpoena* issued, and cause con-  
tinued to 4 o'clock, vs. Jones et al., Caldwell; petition  
or *re* *habeas* filed.  
Hays vs. Cook's adm'r, Graves, ex judgment,  
and appeal bond returned on first day of next  
term.

Town's adm'r vs. Field, Bullitt;  
Toma, Ac., vs. Bowman's adm'r, Bullitt;  
Kinison vs. Carpenter, Bullitt;  
T. G. vs. Kulp, Ac., Bullitt;  
Field vs. Prier, Bullitt;  
Hub vs. Armstrong's widow, Ac., Bullitt;  
T. G. vs. Davall et al., Bullitt; submitted  
on brief.

Traine, Lander, McLean; argued by Thos. W.  
Bullitt, Esq. for appellants.  
T. G. vs. Common-law, Bath; argued by W.  
H. Bullitt, Esq. for appellees.

HORSE AND JACK bills printed at  
Yeoman's.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## PIANOS! PIANOS!!

MRS. JANE BUTLER.  
OF THIS CITY, HAS SECURED THE AGENCY  
FOR HINZEL & ROZEN'S celebrated make of  
Pianos, which took the premium at the Louisville  
Fair. Mrs. Butler is prepared to furnish these  
Pianos, together with stool and cover, all delivered,  
for what the purchaser from any other source would  
have to pay for the Piano only. This instrument is  
highly recommended by all Professors of Music.  
april-14.

## Agents Wanted BINGLEY'S

## Natural History.

Giving a clear and intensely interesting account  
of the infinite variety of habits and modes of life of  
nearly every known species of beasts, birds, fishes,  
insects, reptiles, mollusks, and annelids of the  
globe. From the famous London four-volume edi-  
tion, with large editions from the most celebrated  
naturalists of the age. Complete in one large,  
handsome volume of 1040 pages, with over 1000 en-  
graved and accurate engravings. Price only \$4.50.  
The cheapest book ever offered. This instrument is  
highly recommended by all Professors of Music.  
april-14.

THOS. MAHONEY.      HARRIS H. JOHNSTON

## T. MAHONEY &amp; CO.,

## CONTRACTORS &amp; BUILDERS.

FRANKFORT, KY.  
ARE PREPARED TO BUILD IN STONE,  
brick, or Wood, any structure, in any  
part of the State.      april-14.

## NOTICE.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY,  
FRANKFORT, March 30th, 1871.  
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-  
holders of the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky will  
be held at their banking-house in Frankfort on

Monday, 1st day of May next,  
at ten o'clock, A. M., for the election of directors  
for the principal bank and branches, as required  
by the charter and for the transaction of such other  
business as may be brought before the meeting.  
By order of the Board,  
april-14.

GRANT GREEN, Cashier.

## New Carriage Shop.

CARRIAGE AND LIGHT WAGON REPAIRING  
in the most stylish upon short notice, and  
on reasonable terms.  
J. L. BOHANNAN,  
South Frankfort, corner of Shelby and Second  
streets.      april-14.

## STORE HOUSE.

JOHN KIERNAN HAS FACILITIES FOR  
storing a large quantity of  
Whisky or Other Merchandise,  
And offers the same to the public at a reasonable  
rate of charge.      april-14.

## FOR SALE.

OFFER AT PRIVATE SALE MY HOUSE AND  
Lot, situated in Belle Point. The House is a  
story and a half high, and contains 8 rooms. The  
Lot is 100 feet front by 211 feet back.<



A sportsman writes to the Rural New Yorker:

First, to clean a shotgun or rifle, place your hammers at half-cock, draw out the ragrod and bolt; then lift the barrels from the stock and you are ready to wash. Place the barrels in cold water, being careful the water is clean and that there is not any dirt or sand in the pail; then apply your cleaning rod with the rag, or, what is better, pieces of old red blanket, and draw it up and down quite energetically; repeat this, changing the water each time till the gun is perfectly clean, placing the muzzles always down while changing the water. Now empty your pail and rinse; then get a dipper of boiling water, grasp the barrels with a cloth and hold them in the pail; pour the water in till you fill the barrels, then reverse and let it drain while you get clean dry rags for the cleaner; then rub them out briskly till perfectly dry; now pass an oiled rag down, then wipe the outside carefully and rub with an oiled rag. Now take the stock, wipe the hammers well, and all around the locks and triggers, then oil all over.

The gun is now ready to put together to use or to place in its case. Never oil too much, unless you are going to lay the gun away for a long time, as nothing is more unsportsmanlike or disgusting than a gun that is gummy or covered with oil. Always wipe your gun inside and outside before using; clean immediately after using.

By adhering to these simple rules a gun will be kept in a proper condition. As to cleaning rods, nothing is better for home than one of stout hickory, made to fit the barrels and cut on the end like a rifle cleaner.

To REMOVE MILDEW FROM CLOTHING.—Take a handful of salt, half a cupful of soft soap rub on the cloth and expose to the sun. It will come out with one or two bleachings.

RECIPE FOR LEMON PIE.—Take one egg, one cup of sugar, beat them together thoroughly; then add one tablespoonful of flour, one-half cup of water and the juice of one large lemon.

HILDERBRAND, THE OUTLAW.—Says the Hannibal Courier of the 21st: "We found a man on Main street yesterday afternoon, in a state of semi-intoxication, who claims to be the veritable Sam. Hilderbrand, so noted during and since the war for his depredations and murderous course in Arkansas and Missouri. He has a wound in the shoulder, which he claims he received at the last onslaught upon him by his pursuers. He says he was released by Governor McClurg from confinement, that he was born in Kentucky, and fought on the rebel side in the battles of Booneville, Lexington and other places in the State, Arkansas and Kentucky. While we were interviewing him, the marshal came along and gobbled him, and cut short his communication with us."

It would hardly seem necessary to attempt to demonstrate that agricultural economy demands that the hay and straw should be fed out on the farm, and if there is an accumulation, instead of selling that, purchase stock sufficient to consume it, so that a large portion of its substance shall be returned to the farm as excrementitious or urinary matter, which should be returned to the soil.

And if a portion of the stock goes to make a dairy, it is equally wrong to sell the milk thereof, when this too can serve the double purpose of furnishing the food to assist in the fattening of still other animals, which in their turn, afford a return of valuable manure. So too should all the grain and roots be fed upon the farm, thereby retaining all that can possibly be retained, to be returned to the soil, to furnish food in turn for other plants.

In fact, nothing but the carcasses of animals, or the products, butter or cheese, should be allowed to go off the premises, unless fruit be excepted (which, as above stated, compensates for whatever it has extracted), unless a return is made; and among a good many this is too seldom the case, being too desirous of saving (!) the dollars obtained, rather than lose sight of it in expenditures of fertilizers.

By pursuing such a course as indicated, i. e., returning all possible elements to the soil by their natural channels, there will be much less occasion for the use of manure, and the expression is frequently used, whereby the proprietor becomes discouraged, and believes his farm to be unfruitful, inducing him to sell and seek other locations, to experience again the same results in the future.—Practical Farmer.

Home Instinct of Animals.

The instinct which enables the carrier pigeon to find his way home is also shared by other animals. A writer in the London Daily News says:

A subject that has long had a deep interest for naturalists is the power possessed by birds and animals of finding their way back to a given spot never before traveled by them. There appears to be no doubt that Providence has bestowed an instinct upon them which we who do not possess it are hardly able to comprehend. Birds of passage find their way by means of this unerring guide to the remotest regions of the earth, and seem to prefer traveling by night, as the keeper of light-houses are well aware, inasmuch as they frequently find woodcocks and other birds lying dead under the windows, having been killed by flying against the thick plate-glass, attracted like moths by the light.

The same faculty exists in various domestic animals, but is not so strongly developed as in birds. A horse belonging to a friend of mine was turned out in some marshes adjoining the Thames. The distance in a straight line from his owner's house was only a few miles, but he had to be sent a long way round to cross a bridge. In less than twenty-four hours he made his appearance at the stable door dripping wet, having swam the river and taken a straight line home. During the life of the celebrated sportsman, the late Sir Richard Sutton, a draught of young hounds was sent up to London, by wagon, from the kennel near Lincoln, and there put on board a vessel to go abroad. While the ship was dropping down the Thames one of them jumped overboard and swam ashore. Some weeks after it made its appearance at the kennel, half starved and covered with bites bestowed upon it by its more fortunate fellows.

Some years since a dog fox was run to ground on Hatfield-heath, near Ashford, Kent. When dug out he was found to have some remarkable white spots about him, therefore the Earl of Thanet had him sent to his seat in Westmoreland—Appleby Castle—a distance of three hundred miles, and turned down. A fortnight afterwards the same fox was killed near Hatfield, his native place.

Not very long ago I saw a cow bought at a farm auction. About six o'clock in the evening she was sent off home by the purchaser, and was placed in a yard, a distance of fifteen miles from her former home. At six o'clock the next morning she was found back in her old shed, quietly chewing her cud, and waiting to be milked as usual.

I once purchased a brood of ducklings, about a month old, without the hen that hatched them. I took them home and placed them, as I thought, safely in a pig-puddle; in the morning I found they were all gone, and I discovered them snugly huddled together at their old quarters, at the other end of the village, in the nest in which they were hatched. A laborer told me he had met them in the street, homeward bound, at four o'clock A. M., as he was going to work. They had not been off the premises where they were bred before.

To REMOVE STAINS FROM A BOOK.—To remove ink stains from a book, first wash the paper with warm water, using a camel's hair brush for the purpose. By this means the surface ink is got rid of; the paper must now be wet with a solution of oxalate of potash, or, better still, oxalic acid, in the proportion of one ounce to a half pint of water. The ink stains will immediately disappear. Finally, again wash the stained place with clean water, and dry it with white blotting paper.

STEAMED BREAD.—If your oven obstinately refuses to bake bread well throw it away, or try steaming it. Put the loaf of dough in deep tin basin (so that in its much rising it will not run over), set it on a steamer, cover tightly, and steam until done. As a substitute for a steamer put a deep tin basin upside down, in the bottom of an iron kettle, partly fill with water, and set the basin of dough upon it, covering the kettle closely.

APPLE BREAD.—A French Method.—Put one third of boiled apple pulp to two thirds of wheat flour, and ferment it with yeast for twelve hours. It is said to be light and palatable.

## NEW FIRM!

A. L. McKEE having purchased the interest of W. H. GRAY, of the firm of

GRAY & WALCUTT,

The firm will be known as

Walcutt & McKee,

Who will conduct the business at the old stand. We

invite an inspection of our

stock, and pledge ourselves

to sell at as

LOW RATES

As they can be bought any-

where in the city. We will

always keep on hand a choice

and well-selected Stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Give us a call.

WALCUTT & MCKEE.

24

NEW GROCERY

L. W. GLORE,

HAVING bought out John W. Bartlett, has filled selected assortment of

Family Groceries,

which he will sell at very low figures for cash.

In addition to his Grocery Stock, he will keep a full supply of

Baker's Bread, Confectionaries, Nuts, Fruits,

&c. Also Fresh Meats, Fowls, and Vegetables of all kinds.

dec-1-1

M. E. JETT.

New Hardware & Grocery Store

St. Clair Street, near the Bridge.

Has opened, and offers for sale, the

LOWEST PRICES.

AN EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

BUILDER'S HARDWARE.

TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY.

HORSE SHOES, NAILS,

And such articles as are usually kept in a

FIRST-CLASS HARDWARE STORE.

Also a full assortment

Family Groceries.

SUGAR,

COFFEE

SPICES,

TEA, &c.

He keeps constantly on hand,

Flour of the Best Brands,

MEAL, BRAN, AND SHIP-STUFFS.

dec-1-1

NEW BACON!

BACON

WALKER STEPHENS!

DESIRES TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF

the citizens of Frankfort to the fact that he has

an excellent supply of

GOOD BACON

of his own curing, and which he can recommend as a

superior article. Those wishing good Bacon can find

it at his meat store, on St. Clair street, under Com-

monwealth office.

Blank Books of every kind for

sale at Helm Old Sand.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN TO me that WILLIS DAWSON, shot Solomon Windham, 17, in Woodford county, 3d Mo., from which he fled, and is now a fugitive from justice, going at large.

Now, therefore, I, PRESTON H. LESLIE, Acting Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of said Dawson, and his delivery to the Jailor of Woodford county.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, the 14th day of March, A. D. 1871, and in the 79th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: P. H. LESLIE, S. B. CHURCHILL, Secretary of State.

## DESCRIPTION.

Dawson is about 25 years of age; light brown hair; light eyes; fair complexion; 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; weighs about 160 pounds; occupation "post-and-railor."

Proclamation by the Governor. \$300 REWARD. COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN TO me that FOUNTAIN WEBB, stands charged with the murder of Nicholas Gray, on the 6th instant, in Clark county, and is now a fugitive from justice, going at large.

Now, therefore, I, PRESTON H. LESLIE, Acting Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of said Webb, and his delivery to the Jailor of Clark county.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, the 14th day of February, A. D. 1871, and in the 79th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: P. H. LESLIE, S. B. CHURCHILL, Secretary of State.

## DESCRIPTION.

Webb is 26 years old; 5 feet 7 inches high; light hair and blue eyes; weighs about 150 pounds; height 5m.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$300 REWARD. COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN TO me that JOHN GILLEN has been indicted by the Jefferson Circuit Court for the murder of Thos. Mason (both colored), and is now a fugitive from justice, going at large.

Now, therefore, I, JOHN W. STEVENSON, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of said John Gillen, and his delivery to the Jailor of Ballard county.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, the 9th day of February, A. D. 1871, and in the 79th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: JOHN W. STEVENSON, S. B. CHURCHILL, Secretary of State, W. W. T. SAMUELS, Assistant Secretary.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN TO me that HENRY MASSEY is charged with the murder of John Lewis, in Boyd county, on the 29th January, 1871, and is now a fugitive from justice, going at large.

Now, therefore, I, JOHN W. STEVENSON, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of said Henry Massey, and his delivery to the Jailor of Boyd county.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, the 31st day of January, A. D. 1871, and in the 79th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: JOHN W. STEVENSON, S. B. CHURCHILL, Secretary of State.

## DESCRIPTION.

Massey is about 5 feet 10 inches high; spare built; fair complexion; blue eyes; light hair; and is partially deaf; calm and rather pleasant countenance; about 20 years old.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$300 REWARD. COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN TO me that JOHN AYLOE is charged with the murder of Mary Bottoms, in Boyle county, on the 12th of April, 1869, and is now a fugitive from justice, going at large.

Now, therefore, I, JOHN W. STEVENSON, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of said John Ayloe, and his delivery to the Jailor of Boyle county.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, the 25th day of January, A. D. 1871, and in the 79th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: JOHN W. STEVENSON, S. B. CHURCHILL, Secretary of State, N. B. W. T. SAMUELS, Assistant Secretary.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN TO me that JOHN OSCAR SMITH is charged with the murder of John McKee, in Nelson county, on the 13th January, 1871, and is now a fugitive from justice, going at large.

Now, therefore, I, JOHN W. STEVENSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of said John Oscar Smith, and his delivery to the Jailor of Nelson county.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, the 25th day of January, A. D. 1871, and in the 79th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: JOHN W. STEVENSON, S. B. CHURCHILL, Secretary of State, N. B. W. T. SAMUELS, Assistant Secretary.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN TO me that W. D. OSBORN is charged with the murder of John McKee, in Nelson county, on the 13th January, 1871, and is now a fugitive from justice, going at large.

Now, therefore, I, JOHN W. STEVENSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of said W. D. Osborn, and his delivery to the Jailor of Nelson county.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, the 25th day of January, A. D. 1871, and in the 79th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: JOHN W. STEVENSON, S. B. CHURCHILL, Secretary of State, N. B. W. T. SAMUELS, Assistant Secretary.

## REGULAR LOUISVILLE

KENTUCKY RIVER PACKET.

THE FINEST PASSENGER

Seamer Blue Wing No. 3.

SAM. SANDER, Master. GEO. M. WOOD, Clerk. WILL LEAVE FRANKFORT FOR LOUISVILLE every Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M. Will leave Shaker Ferry for Louisville every Monday at 8 A. M.

Returning, will leave Louisville every Wednesday at 8 A. M. and Saturday at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to GEORGE B. MACKLIN, Agent.

nov25-1f

## Kentucky Central R. R.

GENERAL TICKET OFFICE.

COVINGTON, KY., Nov. 26th, 1869.

ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1st, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1. No. 3. No. 9. Leave Covington... 7:55 a. m. 1:30 p. m. 4:30 p. m. Arrive Lexington... 9:45 a. m. 3:15 p. m. 6:30 p. m.

No. 4. No. 5. No. 10. Leave Lexington... 5:45 a. m. 9:40 a. m. 11:55 a. m. Arrive Covington... 7:40 a. m. 11:40 a. m. 1:45 p. m.

No. 6. No. 7. No. 11. Leave Lexington... 10:30 a. m. 2:30 p. m. 4:30 p. m. Arrive Covington... 12:45 p. m. 4:45 p. m. 6:45 p. m.

No. 8. No. 12. No. 13. Leave Lexington... 1:45 p. m. 3:45 p. m. 5:45 p. m. Arrive Covington... 3:50 p. m. 5:50 p. m. 7:50 p. m.

No. 14. No. 15. No. 16. Leave Lexington... 7:55 a. m. 9:55 a. m. 11:55 a. m. Arrive Covington... 9:50 a. m. 11:50 a. m. 1:50 p. m.

No. 17. No. 18. No. 19. Leave Lexington... 1:45 p. m. 3:45 p. m. 5:45 p. m. Arrive Covington... 3:50 p. m. 5:50 p. m. 7:50 p. m.

No. 20. No. 21. No. 22. Leave Lexington... 7:55 a. m. 9:55 a. m. 11:55 a. m. Arrive Covington... 9:50 a. m. 11:50 a. m. 1:50 p. m.

No. 23. No. 24. No. 25. Leave Lexington... 1:45 p. m. 3:45 p. m. 5:45 p. m. Arrive Covington... 3:50 p. m. 5:50 p. m. 7:50 p. m.

No. 26. No. 27. No. 28. Leave Lexington... 7:55 a. m. 9:55 a. m. 11:55 a. m. Arrive Covington... 9:50 a. m. 11:50 a. m. 1:50 p. m.

No. 29. No. 30. No. 31. Leave Lexington... 1:45 p. m. 3:45 p. m. 5:45 p. m. Arrive Covington... 3:50 p. m. 5:50 p. m. 7:50 p. m.

No. 32. No. 33. No. 34. Leave Lexington... 7:55 a. m. 9:55 a. m. 11:55 a. m. Arrive Covington... 9:50 a. m. 11:50 a. m. 1:50 p. m.

No. 35. No. 36. No. 37. Leave Lexington... 1:45 p. m. 3:45 p. m. 5:45 p. m. Arrive Covington... 3:50 p. m. 5:50 p. m. 7:50 p. m.

No. 38. No. 39. No. 40. Leave Lexington... 7:55 a. m. 9:55 a. m. 11:55 a. m. Arrive Covington... 9:50 a. m. 11:50 a. m. 1:50 p. m.

No. 41. No. 42. No. 43. Leave Lexington... 1:45 p. m. 3:45 p. m. 5:45 p. m. Arrive Covington... 3:50 p. m. 5:50 p. m. 7:50 p. m.

No. 44. No. 45. No. 46. Leave Lexington... 7:55 a. m. 9:55 a. m. 11:55 a. m. Arrive Covington... 9:50 a. m. 11:50 a. m. 1:50 p. m.

No. 47. No. 48. No. 49. Leave Lexington... 1:45 p. m. 3:45 p. m. 5:45 p. m. Arrive Covington... 3:50 p. m. 5:50 p. m. 7:50 p. m.

No. 50. No. 51. No. 52. Leave Lexington... 7:55 a. m. 9:55 a. m. 11:55 a. m. Arrive Covington... 9:50 a. m. 11:50 a. m. 1:50 p. m.

No. 53. No. 54. No. 55. Leave Lexington... 1:45 p. m. 3:45 p. m. 5:45 p. m. Arrive Covington... 3:50 p. m. 5:50 p. m. 7:50 p. m.

No. 56. No. 57. No. 58. Leave Lexington... 7:55 a. m. 9:55 a. m. 11:55 a. m. Arrive Covington... 9:50 a. m. 11:50 a. m. 1:50 p. m.

No. 59. No. 60. No. 61. Leave Lexington... 1:45 p. m. 3:45 p. m. 5:45 p. m. Arrive Covington... 3:50 p. m. 5:50 p. m. 7:50 p. m.

No. 62. No. 63. No. 64. Leave Lexington... 7:55 a. m. 9:55 a. m. 11:55 a. m. Arrive Covington... 9:50 a. m. 11:50 a. m. 1:50 p. m.

No. 65. No. 66. No. 67. Leave Lexington... 1:45 p. m. 3:45 p. m. 5:45 p. m. Arrive Covington... 3:50 p. m. 5:50 p. m. 7:50 p. m.

No. 68. No. 69. No. 70. Leave Lexington... 7:55 a. m. 9:55 a. m. 11:55 a. m. Arrive Covington... 9:50 a. m. 11:50 a. m. 1:50 p. m.

No. 71. No. 72. No. 73. Leave Lexington... 1:45 p. m. 3:45 p. m. 5:45 p. m. Arrive Covington... 3:50 p. m. 5:50 p. m. 7:50 p. m.

No. 74. No. 75. No. 76. Leave Lexington... 7:55 a. m. 9:55 a. m. 11:55 a. m. Arrive Covington... 9:50 a. m. 11:50 a. m. 1:50 p. m.